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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/891,341	06/26/2001	Steven Edward Atkin	AUS920010642US1	2239

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IBM CORPORATION (RHF)  
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EXAMINER
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ARMSTRONG, ANGELA A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2626

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08/04/2010

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 09/891,341	<b>Applicant(s)</b> ATKIN, STEVEN EDWARD	
	<b>Examiner</b> ANGELA A. ARMSTRONG	<b>Art Unit</b> 2626	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 March 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)            | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)    | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after allowance or after an Office action under *Ex Parte Quayle*, 25 USPQ 74, 453 O.G. 213 (Comm'r Pat. 1935). Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, prosecution in this application has been reopened pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on March 24, 2010 has been entered.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

3. Claims 1-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Xing (US Patent Application No. 20030115040) in view of Abir (US Patent No. 6,738,827) in view of Feinberg (US Patent No. 6,944,820).

4. Regarding claim 1, Xing discloses a method and system for processing multilingual unidirectional domain names and sub-domains (Figure 1B, paragraphs 0038-0053; paragraphs 0075-0094). Xing fails to teach converting the multilingual unidirectional domain names to a multilingual bidirectional domain name. Abir discloses a method and system for alternate Internet resource identifiers and addresses. The system of Abir provides support for converting a unidirectional domain name to a bidirectional domain name (Figures 1-10), said method

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comprising the steps of establishing a plurality of labels within said domain name (col. 4, lines 22-42; col. 6, lines 14-31); performing inferencing through resolving the direction of indeterminate characters by assigning a strong direction left or right to each indeterminate character (col. 6, lines 14-65); and reordering said characters within each unidirectional domain name into a character display order using the fully resolved characters previously inferenced, thereby converting said uni-directional domain name to a bidirectional domain name in which said original order is preserved, and bidirectionality of characters within is produced (col. 6, lines 14-65). The system of Abir determines and detects the standard parts of a URL (<http://www>, “.com”, etc) without specifically disclosing the implementation of breaking the domain name into “labels” based on detected delimiters.

However, parsing text into sections based on detected delimiters was well known in the art of natural language and text processing. Feinberg discloses a method and system for ensuring proper rendering order of bidirectionally rendered text for locating specific text in a selection of text and ensuring that the specific text is rendered in the proper order according to the text rendering rules of the language to which that text belongs, such that text belonging to a language, such as Hebrew, requiring text to be rendered according to bi-directional text rendering rules is processed to detect characters or strings or characters that need to be ordered according to a specific configuration, such as left-to-right reading order and once such text is detected, that text is marked and rendered or displayed in the specific configuration, for example, left-to-right reading order. The system of Feinberg processes the text to detect for various delimiter or separator characters (colon, period, comma) or other characters (hyphen, dash, forward slash) so as to mark (“label”) the beginning and/or end of text that needs to be

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corrected or processed (Figure 4C; col. 9, line 54 to col. 10, line 23). Feinberg specifically teaches the system is advantageous in ensuring the proper reading order of bi-directional text (col. 2, lines 52-54).

One of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that applying the known techniques of bidirectional URL/text processing to the multilingual domain processing system of Xing would have yielded predictable results and resulted in an improved system.

5. Regarding claim 5, Xing discloses a method and system for processing multilingual unidirectional domain names and sub-domains (Figure 1B, paragraphs 0038-0053; paragraphs 0075-0094). Xing fails to teach converting the multilingual unidirectional domain names to a multilingual bidirectional domain name. Abir discloses a method and system for alternate Internet resource identifiers and addresses. The system of Abir provides support for a computer readable medium encoded with computer executable software for (Figures 1-10), for establishing a plurality of labels within said domain name (col. 4, lines 22-42; col. 6, lines 14-31); performing inferencing through resolving the direction of indeterminate characters by assigning a strong direction left or right to each indeterminate character (col. 6, lines 14-65); and reordering said characters within each unidirectional domain name into a character display order using the fully resolved characters previously inferenced, thereby converting said uni-directional domain name to a bidirectional domain name in which said original order is preserved, and bidirectionality of characters within is produced (col. 6, lines 14-65). The system of Abir determines and detects the standard parts of a URL (<http://www>, “.com”, etc) without specifically disclosing the implementation of parsing the domain name into “labels” based on detected delimiters.

However, parsing text into sections based on detected delimiters was well known in the art of natural language and text processing. Feinberg discloses a method and system for ensuring proper rendering order of bidirectionally rendered text for locating specific text in a selection of text and ensuring that the specific text is rendered in the proper order according to the text rendering rules of the language to which that text belongs, such that text belonging to a language, such as Hebrew, requiring text to be rendered according to bi-directional text rendering rules is processed to detect characters or strings or characters that need to be ordered according to a specific configuration, such as left-to-right reading order and once such text is detected, that text is marked and rendered or displayed in the specific configuration, for example, left-to-right reading order. The system of Feinberg processes the text to detect for various delimiter or separator characters (colon, period, comma) or other characters (hyphen, dash, forward slash) so as to mark ("label") the beginning and/or end of text that needs to be corrected or processed (Figure 4C; col. 9, line 54 to col. 10, line 23). Feinberg specifically teaches the system is advantageous in ensuring the proper reading order of bi-directional text (col. 2, lines 52-54).

One of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that applying the known techniques of bidirectional URL/text processing to the multilingual domain processing system of Xing would have yielded predictable results and resulted in an improved system.

6. Regarding claim 9, Xing discloses a method and system for processing multilingual unidirectional domain names and sub-domains (Figure 1B, paragraphs 0038-0053; paragraphs 0075-0094). Xing fails to teach converting the multilingual unidirectional domain names to a multilingual bidirectional domain name. Abir discloses a method and system for alternate

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Internet resource identifiers and addresses. The system of Abir teaches a system for establishing a plurality of labels within said domain name (col. 4, lines 22-42; col. 6, lines 14-31); performing inferencing through resolving the direction of indeterminate characters by assigning a strong direction left or right to each indeterminate character (col. 6, lines 14-65); and reordering said characters within each unidirectional domain name into a character display order using the fully resolved characters previously inferenced, thereby converting said unidirectional domain name to a bidirectional domain name in which said original order is preserved, and bidirectionality of characters within is produced (col. 6, lines 14-65). The system of Abir determines and detects the standard parts of a URL (<http://www>, “.com”, etc) without specifically disclosing the implementation of parsing the domain name into “labels” based on detected delimiters.

However, parsing text into sections based on detected delimiters was well known in the art of natural language and text processing. Feinberg discloses a method and system for ensuring proper rendering order of bidirectionally rendered text for locating specific text in a selection of text and ensuring that the specific text is rendered in the proper order according to the text rendering rules of the language to which that text belongs, such that text belonging to a language, such as Hebrew, requiring text to be rendered according to bi-directional text rendering rules is processed to detect characters or strings or characters that need to be ordered according to a specific configuration, such as left-to-right reading order and once such text is detected, that text is marked and rendered or displayed in the specific configuration, for example, left-to-right reading order. The system of Feinberg processes the text to detect for various delimiter or separator characters (colon, period, comma) or other characters (hyphen,

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dash, forward slash) so as to mark (“label”) the beginning and/or end of text that needs to be corrected or processed (Figure 4C; col. 9, line 54 to col. 10, line 23). Feinberg specifically teaches the system is advantageous in ensuring the proper reading order of bi-directional text (col. 2, lines 52-54).

One of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that applying the known techniques of bidirectional URL/text processing to the multilingual domain processing system of Xing would have yielded predictable results and resulted in an improved system.

7. Regarding claims 2-4, 6-8 and 10-12; the combination of Xing, Abir and Feinberg provides support for assigning a right-to-left direction to Arabic and Hebrew letters (see Abir at Figures 1-5; col. 4, line 23 to col. 6, line 65 and/or Feinberg at col. 9, line 54 to col. 10, line 48); assigning a left-to-right direction to full stop characters and other alphabetic characters (see Abir at Figures 1-5; col. 4, line 23 to col. 6, line 65 and/or Feinberg at col. 9, line 54 to col. 10, line 23); resolving directions of digits (see Abir at col. 9, lines 54-62 and/or Feinberg at col. 9, line 54 to col. 10, line 48).

8. Regarding claims 13-15, the combination of Xing, Abir and Feinberg disclose the pre-determined full stop punctuation mark used as a delimiter between said labels comprises a Latin period punctuation mark (see Abir at col. 4, lines 22-42; col. 6, lines 14-31 and/or Feinberg at col. 9, lines 54-62).



Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ANGELA A. ARMSTRONG whose telephone number is (571)272-7598. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 11:30-8:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Wozniak can be reached on 571-272-7632. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Angela A Armstrong/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2626